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China's Journal

ESTABLISHED
1845

No. 25,679 HONG KONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1927.

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OPEN ENEMY.

Wu-Han and Nanking Nationalists May Clash.

HOSTILITIES IMMINENT.

How This Development Will Affect Canton.

POLITICAL ASPECT OF SITUATION.

Is it the beginning of the end?

To all intents and purposes the two major factions of the Chinese Nationalists are now openly at variance. Hostilities have broken out between Wu-Han and Nanking, and Wu-Han is well on the way towards severing political relations, an action that may have considerable bearing on Canton's attitude. There are several indications to day that the Nationalist Government at Nanking is in process of disintegration, what with war breaking out again on the Yangtze.

FOES ON BOTH SIDES.

Hostilities are reported to have broken out on the Yangtze River, above and below Nanking, involving three rival cliques in the Nationalist Party.

The Wu-Han armies which came down to Wu-hu are moving forward again, ostensibly with Nanking as their objective. Below Nanking (i.e., at Chinkiang), adherents of Chiang Kai-shek are taking up positions in readiness to keep out armies supporting the "Nanking coalition," tension having been caused by movements at Wu-hu.

General Liu Hsing (38th Army) of Wu-Han is leading the advance down river and his men are reported to have clashed with and repulsed the outposts of the 7th Army (General Li Tsung-jen) of the Nanking side. The "action" was fought 4½ miles south-east of Wu-hu, whence the 7th Army retreated down river towards Nanking.

Japanese to Leave?

According to Japanese advice from Wu-hu (quoted by the "Kung Sheung Yat Po"), the Wu-Han forces surrounded detachments belonging to General Li Tsung-jen and also to General Ho Ying-ching (Chiang Kai-shek's right hand man) and to General Ching Chien (6th Army), who came down from Wu-Han but is supposed to be in favour of the Nanking coalition government. Some of the Nanking troops extricated themselves, continues the report, and retired on Nanking.

Japanese nationals are ready to leave Chinkiang. Here the trouble is said to be caused by General Ho Ying-ching's army exercising precautions to prevent the approach of troops under General Li Tsung-jen of Nanking and of General Ching Chien (formerly of Wu-Han but now supporting Nanking).

IN THE WAR ZONE.

Wuhu Position: Nanking Troops Get Pay.

Wuhu: Yesterday.

A mild form of martial law has been enforced by the military in charge here.

The troops have shut down the local labour unions.

From Anking (up-river), the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has now returned to Wu-hu.—British Naval Wireless.

Northerners Come Down.

Nanking: Yesterday.

Some of the Northern army (under Marshal Sun Chuan-fang) is reported to have come down the Tientsin-Pukow Railway to Chuchow, which is only about 30 miles away from the north bank of the Yangtze River.

A number of the troops who have been disaffected have now received payment.

Measles is now prevalent in Nanking but cholera has almost subsided.—British Naval Wireless.

3,000 DISARMED.

Chiang's Adherents Extending Power.

Shanghai: Yesterday.

General Chow Feng-chi has re-signed the chairmanships of the provincial and military committees of the Revolutionary Army in Chinkiang province.

It is reported that 3,000 of Chow Feng-chi's troops at Hang-

TO BE PAID OFF.

Canton and the Pseudo Strikers.

\$3,600,000 REQUIRED.

Treasury Bonds To Be Issued By Authorities.

"Rather than fill up their stomachs and see them idle," the Canton authorities prefer to wind up the anti-Hong Kong strike movement, says a Chinese report.

Hitherto members of the strike movement who have been unable or who have not chosen to obtain employment ever since the official ending of the affair on October 10, 1926, have been provided with free accommodation and meals by the Canton Government.

A demobilisation bonus of \$100 per man was promised of which \$10 has been paid.

To wind up the Strikers' Association, continues the report, the Canton Government has been borrowing from the merchants of "towns and cities" in Kwangtung province. Some of the merchants have paid up. The district administrations have been instructed to hasten up collection so that final payment of the gratuity can be made.

HIGH FINANCE.

Treasury Scheme to Raise the Wind.

Another report on the subject makes interesting reading.

Canton's provincial treasurer estimates that \$3,600,000 will be required to pay the strikers off. At \$90 per head, the number of strikers remaining in Canton is therefore 40,000.

The branch of the Kuomintang Political Council has decided that payment will begin on October 10 (the anniversary of the Chinese Republic), exactly a year after Mr. Eugene Chen announced the end of the strike.

Half of the sum required (i.e., \$1,800,000) will be raised by issuing treasury bonds, maturing in six months. The proceeds will be used to pay the bonus and the Government will then be able to save \$300,000 a month, the total of the savings in six months will then offset the bond issue.

ONLY SMILED.

Chiang Kai-shek's Impending Marriage.

Osaka, Yesterday. General Chiang Kai-shek has arrived at Nagasaki and is going to Unzen.

He told reporters he was visiting Japan to observe her progress during the past ten years.

He was undecided whether he will go on to America and only smiled when asked about his proposed marriage with Miss Soong Mei-ling.—Reuter.

NOT PAID.

Interest on Anglo-French Loan.

Peking, Yesterday. It is feared that the Chinese Government will default in the Anglo-French loan. Interest due to bondholders on October 5 has not yet been paid in to the banks as should have been paid.—Reuter.

UP THE YANGTZE.

Foreign Residence Occupied by Chinese.

Ichang, Yesterday. Chinese troops occupied Mackenzie and Co.'s residence on Thursday and left after a brief stay.—British Naval Wireless.

SWATOW STILL "RED."

Canton Warships Leave Harbour.

RELIEF EXPEDITION WAITING.

Ex-Hong Kong Strikers Join in Campaign.

Latest news from Swatow is that the Communist invaders are still in possession.

No further attempt has been made by the Canton naval arm to recapture Swatow by a landing force.

SITUATION OBSCURE.

Swatow, Yesterday. The Communist Army still holds the port of Swatow but the situation is not clear as to when the Cantonese hope to regain possession.

The pro-Canton Government warships which attempted to send landing parties ashore yesterday have again left the harbour.—British Naval Wireless.

CHINESE REPORTS.

Shanghai, Yesterday. Nanking has given orders for the arrest of an official who is alleged to have handed over

A HONG KONG DIARY.

ILLUSTRATED.

"A Hong Kong Diary, Illustrated in black and white, will appear in all issues of the 'China Mail' to-morrow.

\$400,000 belonging to the Central Bank's branch in Kiangsi to the Communist Army now occupying Swatow.—"Kung Sheung Yat Po."

Tientsin, Yesterday. Diplomatic representatives of all the foreign Powers met in Peking yesterday to discuss the Swatow situation and possible steps to protect their respective nationals now that the port is in the hands of Communists.—"Kung Sheung Yat Po."

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BIG FIGHT SOON.

Communists Out of Immediate Danger.

From a reliable source, the "China Mail" understands that the Communists still hold Chachow, their strength there having been reinforced by over 1,000 men from Swatow and along the railway.

The Communists' plan is now to give battle to the left wing of the pro-Canton army before the centre column comes up into line, the latter being delayed over difficult country. The Canton right wing, in the vicinity of Kitayang (the closest to Swatow), is the weakest and is not advancing.

Advice by mail from Swatow is that the banks, Chinese hongs and the bigger shops are still closed for fear of further trouble.

STRIKERS IN UNIFORM.

Detachments of the Communist army have been identified as former anti-Hong Kong strikers who have joined in with the invaders and have been provided with uniforms.

Observers are now of the opinion that the "Reds" have extricated themselves from the danger of being surrounded. In a day or two, they will be face to face with the right wing of the relief expedition which is slowly moving down the Han River from Mukien, and a decisive action is expected. Should the Communists win, they may go westwards to the East River where they may meet sterner opposition or make a bid for Canton.

SHANGHAI, YESTERDAY.

General Chiang Kai-shek has sailed for Japan.—British Naval Wireless.

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FAIR WEATHER.

S.E. winds, moderate; fair, is the official weather forecast until noon to-morrow.

The typhoon which does not appear to be violent, is near Tokyo moving N.E. A depression has formed over Tongking. A belt of relatively high pressure stretches from Korea to Formosa.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day is £1.11.11/12.

DEATH SENTENCE.

Chai Wan Murder Trial Concludes.

BOTH PRISONERS GUILTY.

Jury Unanimous After Long Retirement.

The concluding stages in the Chai Wan murder trial drama were reached at the Criminal Sessions this morning in the presence of many interested spectators.

His Lordship (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood) summed up for a full hour when the case was re-opened this morning and the jury retired for thirty-five minutes, finally returning a verdict of Guilty against the two prisoners, who were then sentenced to death.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoners, said: You have had a fair trial. The evidence on this indictment has been carefully considered by the jury and they have recorded a unanimous verdict that you are both guilty. Therefore my duty is to pass sentence of death upon you.

His Lordship then donned the significant black cap.

Prisoners received their sentences with composure.

CHINAMAN UP.

In the course of summing up, earlier in the morning's proceedings, His Lordship emphasised that the Crown had to prove the prisoners' guilt beyond all reasonable doubt for a verdict of Guilty to be returned. The onus was on the Crown to prove its case and a Not Guilty verdict did not necessarily mean that the jury was satisfied of the innocence of the prisoner or prisoners, but merely that they were not satisfied that the case had been positively proved.

Referring to the case against the men as being based entirely on circumstantial evidence, His Lordship said that there were a number of circumstances involving prisoners, any one of which might not involve them very much by itself. It was for the jury to sift them out and arrange them with a view of fitting them together to see if collectively they produced that feeling of certainty which was equivalent to the positive proof of eyewitnesses.

LOOKING FOR LOOPOLES.

His Lordship emphasised that no greater degree of certainty was required in a capital charge than was required in any other case in which the services of a jury might be required and commented that one could not prove things with absolute certainty.

The only thing one could do was to see that there was no obvious loophole.

His Lordship suggested that the key factor in the whole evidence and the one which should be considered first was whether the note, part of which was found on the path and part on the first prisoner, was or was not on that evening in the hand-bag of Mrs. Mackay. It was necessary for the jury to separate that fact out and consider the evidence for and against that proposition.

There was no definite evidence, said His Lordship, that this note was in Mrs. Mackay's possession. It was not, for instance, identified by its number. It would, again, be proof if, for instance, one half had been found on the prisoner and the other in Mrs. Mackay's handbag. The fact remained that if they came to the conclusion that the note was the same as that found they would have come to it without definite evidence. The evidence on which the Crown insisted the jury to find that the note was one previously in the possession of Mrs. Mackay was as follows.

Blood on Note. Half of the note was found on a path which was on the direct route from the scene of the crime to the direction of Shaukiwan. It was found at 2 a.m. on the day following the attack and as it had not been picked up before it was fair to say that it had been dropped where it was found sometime after dusk—and the murder had taken place just before dark. Blood was on the half note found in the prisoner's pocket and blood was also in the handbag. Further evidence in support of the contention that the note was Mrs. Mackay's lay in the fact that it was a forged note and that Mrs. Mackay was known to have retained in her possession two such forged notes, one of which was actually left in the handbag. It was also in evidence that Mrs. Mackay had slit one of these notes with a pair of scissors and that the two parts of the note found on the path and in the possession of the first prisoner were also separated.

Answering another question, the witness said that when the accused told her that he was a policeman, she believed him.

SHOWN BOOK.

Tsui Fujikawa, an inmate of the house, then testified to the accused's visit at 2 a.m. on August 23. He knocked rather loudly on the door. The witness saw that the accused was very drunk, and it first hesitated to admit him. Eventually he let him in so as not to disturb the other people who were sleeping.

At this stage the accused handed him a book and asked him to read it. The witness said he did not understand the book.

The accused stayed two hours in the house, and just before going, asked the witness to change \$10 for him. The witness said that he had only five \$1 bills, and handed these over to him. Accused pocketed the notes and walked out. He did not give the witness a \$5 note in exchange for the money he received from her.

About two or three weeks after the affair, the witness went to the Military Hospital and there picked the accused out of a crowd of soldiers and sailors. She picked him out because he was drunk and had a book in his hand.

At this stage the witness said that the accused had a book in his hand and that he was drunk.

NEW LORD MAYOR.

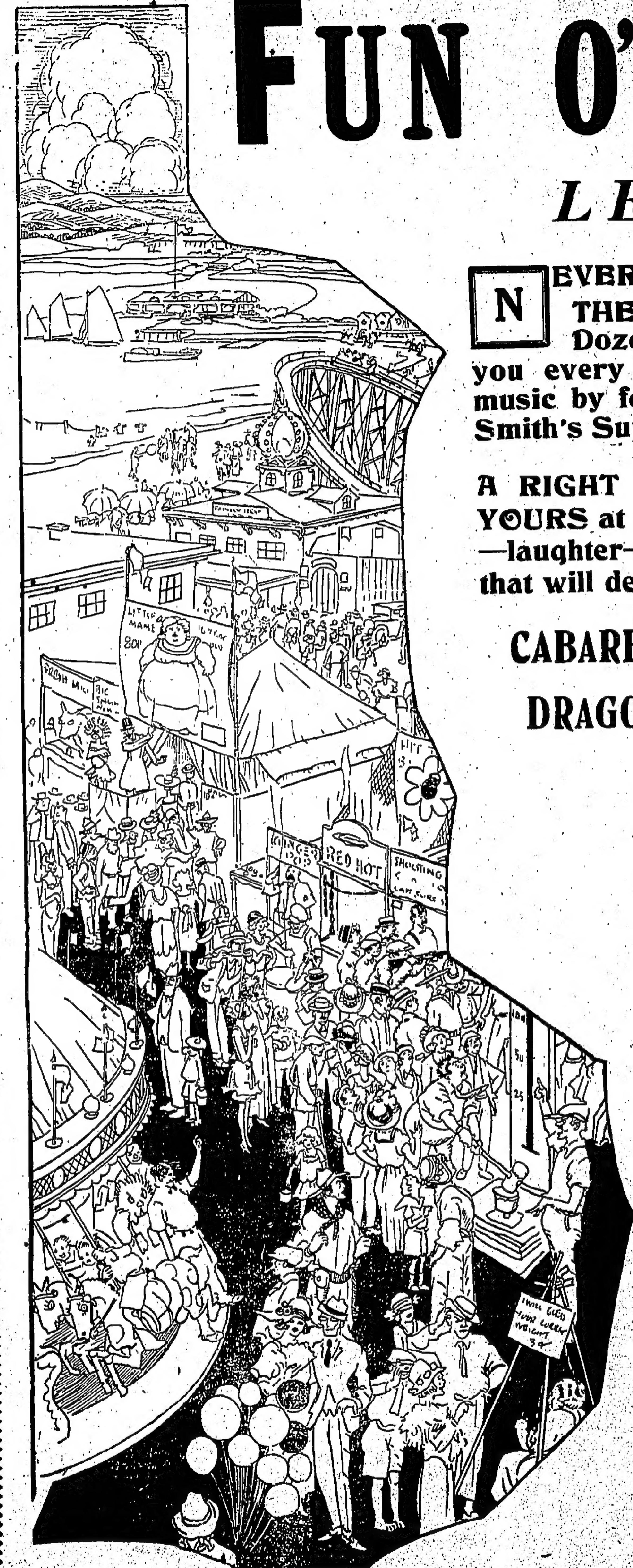
Sir Charles Batho Chosen.

UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCE.

Alderman With Prior Claim Stands Down.

London, Yesterday.

Sir Charles Batho was chosen to-day as Lord Mayor of London for the coming year. Unusual circumstance marked the proceedings.



FUN O' THE FAIR

LET'S ALL GO!

NEVER IN THE HISTORY OF THE M.C.L. HAS THERE EVER BEEN A FAIR LIKE THIS! Dozens of special amusement features to thrill you every minute of the day and night! Entrancing music by four Regimental Bands—Dancing to Whitey Smith's Super Orchestra—COME!

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And above all, you'll go away doubly satisfied having thoroughly enjoyed yourselves, and at the same time done your bit for the—

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MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.**

Admission 50 cents;
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform.
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KASHIMA MARU Saturday, 22nd October.
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AKI MARU Wednesday, 10th October.
MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 23rd November.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
TAMDA MARU Tuesday, 11th October.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.
BOKUYO MARU Wednesday, 16th November.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
KANAGAWA MARU Saturday, 16th October.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
TOBA MARU Tuesday, 11th October.
LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
LIMA MARU Thursday, 20th October.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.
NAGANO MARU Saturday, 1st October.
NAGASAKI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.
MISHIMA MARU Friday, 21st October.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.
SUWA MARU Monday, 3rd October.
TOTTORI MARU (Moli direct) Wednesday, 6th October.
YAMAGATA MARU (Moli direct) Saturday, 8th October.
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FUSHIMI MARU Monday, 17th October.
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ANGERS.....	B	—	—
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GAL. METZINGER.....	A	9th September	11th Oct.
SPHINX.....	A	9th September	25th Oct.
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P. & O.-British India APCAR and Eastern & Australian Lines

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MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO FOR

Straits, Java, Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Australasia, including New Zealand and Queensland Ports, and Red Sea, Egypt, Constantinople, Greece, Levantine Ports, Europe, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
KHYBER	9,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
ALIPORE	5,273	6th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
MALWA	10,988	15th Oct.	Marseilles & London
NAGPORE	5,283	20th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & London
KASHMIR	8,986	29th Oct.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
MACEDONIA	11,120	12th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MONGOLIA	10,504	20th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MANTUA	10,946	10th Dec.	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	9,005	24th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MOREA	10,953	7th Jan.	Marseilles & London
DEVANHA	8,155	21st Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MALWA	10,986	4th Feb.	Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	18th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireaus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TILAWA	10,006	6th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKHLWA	7,936	11th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
SANTHIA	7,754	5th Nov.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

* Calls Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, &
ARAFURA	6,000	4th Oct.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, &
TANDA	6,965	28th Oct.	Melbourne

* Calls Kolanbungan and omits Sandakan.

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hollio, Cebu, Kolanbungan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indument mers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

ARAFURA	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
TORILLA	5,205	6th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Osaka
SANTHIA	7,754	13th Oct.	Anoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
MACEDONIA	11,120	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
JEYPORE	5,318	26th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MONGOLIA	16,504	29th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TANDA	6,965	8th Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MANTUA	10,946	12th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHIVA	9,135	19th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHGAR	9,005	26th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MOREA	16,963	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KALYAN	9,144	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
DEVANHA	8,165	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MALWA	10,986	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHYBER	9,114	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHIVA	9,135	28th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MACEDONIA	11,120	4th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHMIR	8,986	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

* Calls at Dainy.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundry.

Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Rd. C, HONGKONG. Agents.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE
JOINT SERVICE OF THE
"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE.

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.)
AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN" via Suez Canal 4th Oct.
S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE" via Suez Canal 6th Nov.
S.S. "CITY OF WELLINGTON" via Suez Canal 20th Nov.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE OF THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong.
Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., Canton.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO,
AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED
FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF,
CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ALIPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mail will be despatched from this port on or about THURSDAY, the 6th October, 1927, at 10 a.m. taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk, Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents.

Hong Kong, 29th September, 1927.

CONSIGNEES.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

THE Steamship
"D'ARTAGNAN"
BRINGING CARGO FROM
MARSEILLES, &c.

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the HONG KONG KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., KOWLOON, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before FRIDAY, the 7th October, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

DAMAGED PACKAGES will be examined by the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 4th October, 1927.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE,
Agent.
Hong Kong, 28th September, 1927.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

From LEITH, MIDDLEBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS & PHILIPPINES.

THE Steamship
"BENVENUE"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd October, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 17th October, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd October, 1927, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 26th September, 1927.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

From New York.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF LINCOLN" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 3rd October, 1927, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before 10th October, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, with in the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hong Kong, 27th September, 1927.

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

SAIDINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer

Antung & Tientsin YUSANG Fri., 30th Sept., at 5 p.m.

T'ien via Swatow & Shai CHAKSANG Sun., 2nd Oct., at 7 a.m.

Caston CHIPSING Wed., 5th Oct., at 9 a.m.

Sandakan SUING Fri., 7th Oct., at 3 p.m.

Tientsin CHIPSING Sat., 8th Oct., at 3 p.m.

Straits & Calcutta KASANG Sun., 9th Oct., at 7 a.m.

T'ien via Swatow & Shai KWONGSANG Wed., 12th Oct., at 7 a.m.

<p

WATSON'S E WHISKY

Bottled where it is distilled, and Bottled where it is blended—in SCOTLAND.

A Skilful blend of the finest matured Highland Whiskies. A happy result of long years of experience in distilling and blending; with a fine flavour that cannot fail to assure appreciation from the most discriminating palate.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Alexandra Building. Phone C. 616.

LEE YU HING
器玉翠珠興裕李
JADE MERCHANT.
Specialises in High-Class Jades,
Jewellery, Ivory, Amber, Agate, Crystal
and Curiosities.
Genuine articles and Satisfaction guaranteed.
No. 56, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong
Tel. C. 1908.
Factory: 18, Hung Shou Chung Street, Canton.

TRADE MARK
NAM WAH
BRAND.
NEW SEASON GINGER.
Well Preserved.
Colour and Mellowness Guaranteed.
Nan Wah Preserved Ginger Manufacturers
FACTORY: 18, HUNG SHOU CHUNG STREET, CANTON.
OFFICE: 56, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONG KONG.
TELEPHONE: C. 5900.
PARROT

The LOVE of SUNYA

WHITEAWAYS

WINTER DRESS GOODS JUST RECEIVED

We have just unpacked a splendid selection of Winter Dress Tweeds of really Special Value.

LOT NO. 1

1,700 yards
Dress Tweeds suitable for skirts Children's dresses etc. All shades.

38 inches wide.

\$1.50 yard

LOT NO. 2

500 yards
Dress Tweeds Small fancy check designs.
38 inches wide.

\$1.95 yard

BETTER QUALITIES

\$2.50 to \$7.50 yard

CALL AND INSPECT

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

HONG KONG.

"ELICIT" COINS.

COPPER CURRENCY FOR KWANGSI.

PURCHASE IN CANTON.

Light is thrown on the seizure in Hong Kong of illicit copper coins of China, a report coming down from Canton that the Kwangsi provincial government is interesting itself in procuring quantities of this currency to relieve the stringency up there.

A despatch has been sent to Canton asking permission for a Kwangsi delegation to proceed thither to buy.

A Canton silver twenty cent piece fetches about 32 or 34 coppers in the two Kwang provinces. In Shanghai, Tientsin and other ports of North China, one always gets 44 coppers. The inducement to bring debased coinage down south is obvious. There being a demand in the two Kwangs, it is only natural that the rate should be higher.

Kwangsi's proposed buying delegation will comprise representatives of the provincial treasury, the commercial bureau, the bankers and the merchants.

IRONSIDES' POWER.

Every day sees the Ironsides (the Cantonese troops returned from the Yangtze campaign) increasing their strength in Canton but no friction is apparent, on the surface, with the Canton administration under General Li Chai-sun.

Part of the 25th division (of the Ironsides) has been ordered to Sheldung, the thriving town where the Kowloon-Canton Railway (Chinese section) crosses the East River. Other units of the 4th Army are to garrison the provincial frontier between Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Field and mountain batteries of artillery have arrived at Canton. Recruiting officers have orders to enlist men in the outlying districts where transport and "army service" detachments are making preliminary surveys.

However, so far as we are concerned, the Protocol proposals, as set forth in 1924, are dead.

What is of greater import in the acknowledged fact that we have shown our readiness to go to considerable lengths. Our actions have proved that. Always loyal to the undertakings given at the Washington Conference, at Geneva the Government, through its spokesmen, signified its willingness to go much farther in the agreed limitation of naval armaments. It accepted the arbitration of the League in the matter of the Mosul boundary. It entered into the sufficiently grave commitments involved in the Locarno Treaty. It has reduced the aggregate expenditure upon armaments year by year, and the country is now disarmed to the limits of national safety. Any farther we cannot go. These things, in themselves, count for much, and indicate, as Mr. Baldwin pointed out in his reply to Lord Cecil, that "progress can be made on the lines we are pursuing." Lord Cecil's difference with his colleagues has not, it would seem, been a difference upon "the broad policy of Disarmament," but a difference as to the means by which that policy may best be advanced. He has, apparently, taken inevitable disappointments much to heart, as is indicated by Mr. Baldwin's reminder that "it is the task of statesmen to learn from failure no less than from success." His resignation is universally deplored; but whilst Britain will have very great difficulty in filling his place she must go ahead unswervingly with her declared policy in the matter of naval disarmament; must not, in other words, commit herself to further reductions to satisfy the widely accepted and generally sound ideas of one man at the probable expense of the nation's safety.

As the result of attempting to jump off a train at Fanling, a 16-year-old Chinese youth fell and received a nasty scalp wound which had to be stitched at the Government Civil Hospital. His condition is not considered serious.

As the result of an accident while unloading gunny bags at Praya East yesterday, a cargo cooler received injuries to his shoulder which necessitated his removal to the Government Civil Hospital. A bag of bags broke and the load fell on the man.

While on a visit to his father who is the keeper of the Wing On godown in Des Vaux Road West, a Chinese boy climbed up some scaffolding erected outside the godown. He missed his footing and fell a short distance to the ground, receiving a scalp wound which had to be attended to at the Government Civil Hospital.

A 5-year-old Chinese girl was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a crushed foot as the result of being knocked down by a hand truck in Des Vaux Road West. A wheel of the truck ran over the child's right foot.

A Chinese woman yesterday lost her jewellery worth \$50 as the result of the activities of a confidence trickster whom she met in Queen's Road West. The man told the usual story about finding a roll of banknotes, and persuaded the woman, a waitress in a West Point Teahouse, to change the money for him. She parted with her jewellery as security for the money. When the parcel was opened at the money changer's, it was found to contain waste paper. She returned to the place where the man had promised to wait for her, but he had suddenly re-entered a pressing engagement.

RUM RUNNER FREED.

SEQUEL TO SEIZURE BY FINNISH WARSHIP.

Helsingfors. Yesterday, the seizure of an Australian rum running vessel, the "Hyacinth," by a Finnish warship outside territorial waters had an extraordinary sequel.

Legal experts found that the authorities had not justified in seizing the ship according to International Law, and the vessel, with cargo, was accordingly released and rejoined the rum runner.

It was accepted by a court

EXCELLENT FILMS.

LIFE AND LOVE IN AFRICAN OUTPOST.

THE OLD "CHARLIE."

Two excellent films are now showing at the Queen's Theatre, one, an adaptation of Cynthia Stockley's well-known novel of life in the African outlands, "The Claw," and the other, Charlie Chaplin's "A Dog's Life."

The former supports the contention that a good novel can almost always make a good photoplay, provided it is adequately and intelligently handled. The author's clever handiwork is thrown on the screen step by step, and it is a treat to follow the story with the eye. A view of the picture will explain to anyone who has not yet discovered the fact why cinema producers eagerly bargain for the work of accepted authors in preference to scenarios turned out on the lot.

"The Claw" tells of an English girl, a part capably played by Claire Windsor, who becomes infatuated with a major who represents a big company at an outpost in South Africa. Arthur Edmund Carew fills the role. The girl, however, is engaged to another man who is sent to the outpost to "make good" as the saying goes.

Norman Kerry takes this part of the potential rotter who, eventually, turns out a fine fellow. There are in the meantime, however, a number of exciting scenes, such as fights with natives, and some cynical portrayals of "society" in a small Colonial community, with its inherent snobishness, cattiness and, withal, comicalities.

A Query.

The other film, "A Dog's Life," shows us Charlie Chaplin as he was when he really had to work for his living. Here we have the slapstick stuff that made him famous, the "dope" he was proud to give us with such artistry before he got an idea that he would like to play the role of "Hamlet."

Everyone in the theatre last evening enjoyed the picture, judging from the rolls of laughter. Charlie with his over-small bowler, comical moustache, queer shuffling walk and expressive eyebrows went to the hearts of all.

The same may be said for the unnamed mongrel which, in the story, he adopts, and the unnamed sweet girl he marries after finding her singing in a low-class dancing hall.

Charlie we know. He has been before us ever since this film and many similar ones were made, so much so that to-day his private affairs are considered of world importance and his domestic details are telegraphed to the ends of the earth. But what of that dog? And the sweet girl who played opposite him? The mongrel, in its way, showed itself as clever as has Rin Tin-Tin, and the girl, it seemed, stood a good chance of developing into a star.

Have the pair, like Charlie, arrived anywhere, or has the mongrel retired to the back alleys and dust-bins of the curbstones, and the girl sought to merge the grief born of blighted film-fame in the energetic rearing of a large family in a New York suburb?

I wonder.

PRAPS PRAPS NOT!

Peak Young Lady: "I'm going to sell klasses at the Fun o' the Fair. Do you think five dollars will be too much to charge?"

Her Friend: "Oh, dear, no! People always expect to be cheated at bazaars."

Manager: "Vot? You come into zeas famous restaurant, drink to glass of water an' zen walk calmly out!"

Scot: "Hots, mon! Did ye expect me to stagger out?"

"I told you not to use the silver for cooking. And now I find you stirring up the gravy with a silver spoon."

"Oh, but the spoon was dirty, anyway!"

"What the devil are you doing all this time, chauffeur?"

"I'm counting the nials, sir. If there is one too many we have got a puncture."

"Heads we have a drink, tails we don't," we said. And there it is—tails. What'll we do, Georgie? "Don't be silly—toss the coin again."

"These flimsy garments are terrible, Madam. Every time you open the door one of them blows away."

"When was he hurt?"

"Well, the bull tossed him up yesterday, but he's only just come down."

Manager of hotel (to new boy, who is very slow). "Now then, my lad, it's taking you a long time to black those boots, isn't it?"

Boothboy: "Yes, sir, some of them were brown when I started!"

They were newly wedded—not in the best of circumstances. Said he: "If things don't go better with us, darling, I suppose your father won't see us starve!"

"No, poor dear," replied the young wife, "his eyesight gets worse every day."

A Society lady felt unwell at a reception, so instructed her chauffeur to drive to her doctor's place in Harley-street. The doctor saw her at once, diagnosed her case rapidly, and gave prompt advice: "You have caught a chill," he said, "drive straight home, get dressed, and go to bed!"

A man went to a newspaper office and complained that his death had been announced erroneously.

"Well," said the editor, "we never contradict anything we have published, but I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll put you in the births column to-morrow and give you a fresh start."

"John," observed his wife in a rather ominous voice, "I found some very queer-looking tickets in your desk this morning."

"Did you, dear?" replied John, meekly.

"Yes. One of them said: 'Ptolemy 100 to 7.' What does that mean?"

"Oh, my archaeological studies, my dear," responded John, "relics of a lost race."

Five-year-old John was at dinner at a neighbour's one day when she was surprised to see the whole family, before eating, saying grace.

"At last she asked, "What are you doing?"

"We are thanking the Lord for giving us this bread," said her hostess. "Don't you give thanks at home?"

"Oh, no," answered John, "we pay for our bread."

Slightly Muddled Lady: "As I said to Arriet at th' time, 'never mind abaut th' truth, Arriet, tell th' magistrate what actually ap-peneed!"

Nervous Person: "And what would happen, captain, if the ship struck an iceberg?"

Captain: "My dear young lady, the iceberg would pass along as if nothing had happened."

Person: "How perfectly top-ping."

Husband: "What? Dinner not ready again? I'm going to a restaurant!"

Wife: "Oh, just wait five minutes, sweetheart."

Husband: "Will it definitely be ready then?"

Wife: "No, I'll come with you."

CHILDREN LIKE CHAMBER-LAIN'S PAIN-BALM.

For "black and blue" bruises, sprains of wrists and ankles, strains of cords and muscles, pulled tendons, sprains of childhood, Chamberlain's Pain-Balm always gives relief. Does just as much for older people too. Eases their rheumatic pains, backaches and neuralgias. Just rub it on the sore spot. It penetrates and quickly relieves and is recommended everywhere.

DEATH SENTENCE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

In deciding whether or not these two parts formed the note which had been in the possession of Mrs. Mackay, His Lordship asked the jury to bear in mind the evidence of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank employee that forgeries of this type were of fairly frequent occurrence. The Crown asked them to find that the half found was Mrs. Mackay's property also because it was found at the same time and place as the wad of notes and it was known that Mrs. Mackay had previously had a wad of notes in her handbag. Also found at the same time was the Wing On soupon.

For the Jury.

There was no direct evidence, said His Lordship, that this coupon either was in Mrs. Mackay's possession at all. It was known that Mrs. Mackay made purchases which entitled her to such a coupon either the day or day before the murder, and also that the coupon was issued at the counter where Mrs. Mackay made purchases. Articles of a similar nature to the purchased articles in question were also in her possession. It was for the jury to say whether, putting all these facts together, there was sufficient for them to say that the coupon found on the path was that belonging to Mrs. Mackay. If they came to that conclusion, it immediately strengthened them in the conclusion that the half a forged note found on the same path also came from Mrs. Mackay's handbag.

His Lordship declined to pass an opinion on this himself, and asked that it should be the very first point considered by the jury. If they decided in the negative, His Lordship stated that he did not think that any solid foundation remained for conviction. If they decided in the affirmative then they must consider the evidence further and take it as a whole. The case did not entirely rest on that aspect of it and it was only right from the point of view of all concerned that all avenues should be explored.

Crown's Evidence.

Additional evidence which the Crown alleged implicated the prisoners was as follows. They were arrested in Shaukiwan together twenty-four hours after the murder. When arrested, they were wearing clothing similar to that described by the only eye-witness of the incidents leading up to the murder—the taller in dark coat and light trousers and the smaller of the two in dark throughout. The two men were known from other evidence to have been together on the night of the murder and to have slept on board a boat when they were still wearing the clothes in which they were arrested.

A smaller point was that the two men had exactly the same notes in their possession. Another point made by the Crown concerned the wound on the hand of the second prisoner and the finding of blood inside the rifled hand bag of the murdered woman. In this connection, the jury must not ignore entirely the possibility, however remote, that the murdered woman before her death herself opened the bag to see what was taken. There was evidence that when she leant on her little nephew for support there had been blood on her hands. On the other hand, blood had also been found on a note in the possession of the first prisoner and a ten cent piece in the possession of second prisoner.

For the Prisoners.

There was a good deal to be said from the prisoners' point of view, said His Lordship, on the evidence which had been offered. There were certain factors in the Crown case which he did not want the jury to regard with undue importance. The first was that when arrested stains which the medical evidence went to show were of human blood were found on their clothing. In this connection it seemed to him that it was almost impossible for blood to have spurted on to the clothing of her assailants from the murdered woman. The first prisoner had stated that he had been suffering from bleeding boils and it was quite possible in view of the habits of men of his class that he had not changed his clothes for some time.

Regarding the suggestion of the Crown that the wounds on the deceased having been inflicted with a blunt instrument and the wound on the second prisoner's hand having been inflicted with a blunt instrument, therefore the instrument used had been the same, His Lordship emphasised that there were numerous such blunt instruments and he did not think importance should be attached to this point.

Another point was the statement of the first prisoner on arrest that the blood, or some of the blood, on his trousers was fish blood, a statement which had proved false. The Crown had put forward the suggestion that prisoner had lied from a guilty mind, but from a considerable knowledge of the behaviour of Chinese prisoners on arrest. His Lordship asked the jury not to attach importance to this point either. On the ground that it was impossible to say definitely that the second prisoner had not cut his hand with a knife, His Lordship also asked

CHAMBERLAIN'S RAIN BALM.

EASES PAIN.

Hub Chamberlain's Pain Balm on the painful spots. It is penetrating, tones up the circulation which carries away the congestion and pressure, that causes the pain. That is how it helps rheumatic pains, lumbago, headache, neuralgia, swollen, aching joints and muscles. Sold and recommended everywhere.

THE D.B.S.

ACTIVITIES OF THE NEW TERM.

SPLENDID ADAPTABILITY.

The Diocesan Boys' School term began three weeks ago and the Committee and the Headmaster have lost no time in adapting the temporary premises at Mongkok to the purposes of a School. Grounds have been formed and a strong fence erected and there are also two hard tennis courts. A covered playground 60 feet by 25 feet will be built at the corner of Nathan Road and Prince Edward Avenue during the next six weeks. This term two cricket nets and cricket matting have been purchased and on most of the evenings of the week passers-by can see tennis, cricket and football being played. The standard of Cricket at the school was never better, although there are weak places. Regular practice at the nets and the fielding practice which takes place at recess, fifteen times and after School, will no doubt help to improve greatly the standard and produce more players throughout the School.

There are 67 boarders this term and about 160 day boys.

The following appointments have been made during the year—

Senior School Prefect—Chan

Leung Chi.

Senior Boarders Prefects—Wei

Chin Eng and P. Waller.

Captain of tennis—Lee Ian Pit.

Captain of football—Pong Pun

Fong.

Captain of cricket—D. Anderson.

The Games Masters are—Mr. E.

C. Thomas (football), Mr. T. S. W.

Chan (tennis) and Mr. J. L.

Youngsye (cricket).

Football Matches will begin next

week, trial matches, senior and

junior have been held during the

past week. In cricket and tennis

the teams have already met with

several successes.

With regard to work there have been very few changes in the staff. All boys must learn Chinese; in this subject several English and Eurasian boys are making steady progress in writing, reading and speaking; formerly many of these boys could speak a little Chinese but practically none of them learned the characters, a thing which is now compulsory. Mr. Law Lok Tin, senior vernacular master and Mr. Tse Tin Tseng, late of the London Mission, and a teacher who knows Mandarin and Japanese in addition to Cantonese, have been revising the syllabus and time table in Chinese during the year. Regular periods are fixed now for homework as well as for work in School. Next year it is hoped to introduce Mandarin into the two senior classes.

For science, chemistry and physics, Classes 1 to 4 go to the Science Room which was fitted up at the New School, now the General Hospital. Mr. J. L. Youngsye B.Sc. and Mr. A. G. Prew, B.A., both Old Boys and Graduates of the Hong Kong University, are the Science Masters.

RELIGIOUS WARS.

MORE TROUBLE IN INDIA.

Dehra Dun, Yesterday. Six were injured and 40, mostly Kabulis, arrested after a communal riot last night in connection with religious celebrations at Ramilia by Hindus, stones were thrown at images of Rama Lakshmana from a house said to be occupied by Kabuli Moslems as the procession was approaching a mosque.—Reuter.

WHITEY PRESENTED.

JAZZ MASTER MEETS TWO GOVERNORS.

SEASON CLOSING.

By special request Whitey Smith and his famous Majestic Orchestra played during tiffin yesterday afternoon which was given by His Excellency the Governor of Macao in honour of their Excellencies Sir Cecil and Lady Clementi.

At the request of Their Excellencies, Whitey was presented to them, and also to His Excellency the Governor of Macao and Madame Barboza received from them all very deserving praise.

On Saturday evening, Whitey

plays at the Lee Gardens in aid of the Ministering Children's League.

On Sunday afternoon, his Orchestra

will play for Tea Dansant at Re-pulse Bay Hotel.

Whitey's Season in Hong Kong,

which was all too short, comes to a

close on Tuesday, October 4, when he gives his Farewell Carnival at Repulse Bay Hotel. He states he is putting up his very best as a mark of gratitude for the very enthusiastic reception he has received from the Hong Kong public during his short season at Repulse Bay Hotel. Naturally a very large crowd is expected to attend, as this is the last chance offered to the Hong Kong public of hearing the Majestic Orchestra, for on Wednesday, Whitey and his very cheery kids sail for Shanghai by the "Empress of Canada."

HIT WITH BARS?

FOREMAN CHARGES FOUR COOLIES.

Evidence was yesterday afternoon taken by Mr. R. E. Lindsell in the case in which a foreman employed by the Hong Kong Excavation, Pile Driving and Construction Company charged four sub-contractor's coolies with assault and intimidation.

According to the foreman, he was employed by the Construction Company to supervise the levelling of a certain site on Stubbs Road. The work entailed the blasting of a large boulder which was hanging in a dangerous position on the slope. He gave instructions to the matched coolies to erect a scaffolding on one side of the rock, but the men dallied with the work until September 22, when the witness caused foot-holds to be cut into the boulder, and climbed to the top of it with two of his own fokis. While they were there the four defendants with another man who was not in custody came on the scene and threatened the witness and his fokis that if they started blasting operations there would be trouble.

The witness did not mind the men, and climbing down the rock, proceeded to put his tools away in a matched below the level of the road. As the witness was returning to the boulder, he was waylaid by the defendants and assaulted. Defendants were all armed with short iron bars.

European Evidence.

Replying to Mr. L. D. Turner, for the defence, the witness said that he had never heard any discussion about the defendants not getting their wages from the Construction Company. The witness admitted that he had been in Court before and had been fined for the possession of dynamite.

Mr. Turner told the Magistrate that he would prove that the complainant had been brought up for something else.

Mr. H. J. Armstrong, for the prosecution, intimated that some European members of the Construction Company would be called to give evidence on the complainant's behalf.

The case was then adjourned.

INCOMPLETE.

OFFICIAL EVIDENCE IN OPIUM CASE.

Charged with selling opium without a permit from the Government Import and Export Office, a Chinese who was defended by Mr. A. E. Hall was yesterday discharged by Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy on the ground that the prosecution had not produced all the evidence necessary to prove their case. The accused was alleged to have sold 20 cents worth of opium to a coolie who visited his house in Tungon Street on the instruction of Revenue Officer Brown. The place was raided immediately after the opium had been sold, and the accused was arrested. Accused was alleged to have admitted selling the opium to the coolie.

Mr. Hall contended that the statement made by the accused to the revenue officers was not admissible on arrest although the first prisoner had endeavoured to make a statement and was debarred from so doing. The police evidence on this point had, however, been emphatic. It was peculiar that, if these men were guilty of the attack, they should have made no attempt having the money to do so in their possession—to get away from the vicinity of the murder and to change the clothes they were wearing at the time of the murder. Finally, His Lordship said that it was not a necessary inference that because the second prisoner had deposed to an early knowledge of the murder, therefore he must have taken part in it.

(Continued on page 10)

Mr. Hall then submitted that in any case the prosecution was incomplete, as although a Chinese R.O. had spoken about his opium container, neither these nor the 20 cents paid for the opium had been produced in Court.

Mr. Schofield agreed with Councillor

VALUABLES TREATED.

HONG KONG LOTTERY CASE.

A WARRANT ISSUED.

At the conclusion of the Criminal Sessions this morning, the Chinese who failed to answer to his name at the date fixed for his trial was given a final chance of answering the charge against him of attempting to bribe a constable in connection with the sale of Macao "po-pui" (lottery) tickets.

The man's name was again called and, as he again failed to appear, his bail of \$1,000 was estreated and, on the application of Mr. H. K. Holmes, Crown Solicitor, a warrant for his arrest was issued.

MANCHURIA TO-DAY.

DISRUPTIVE ELEMENTS IN EVIDENCE.

TOKYO, Sept. 7.

Japan has been fortunate during the past twenty years of benevolent rule in the Manchurian area to escape the agitation and confusion of government that has brought disaster to South China, but it is now evident that disruptive elements are active in the Three Eastern Provinces, and that the Tokyo Government has to contend with a disorderly group which may or may not be inspired by the communistic agitators of the South, but most likely are.

It was not to be expected that Japan would escape the effects of the feverish cupidity that seized the military rulers and their henchmen in the South. It is hard for a badly ruled people to resist the glamour of the Soviet promises, and harder still to throw off the Soviet yoke once it has been imposed, for millions are despoiled for the benefit of the few. This cruel fact is now fully realised by the people over large areas of South and Central China, though realisation brings with it an added pang, for classes and masses are powerless. Japan's duty, as far as possible, is to prevent the agencies that have been so successful in introducing the Soviet autocracy into South China from reducing Manchuria to similar straits.

Japan's difficulties are obvious. She controls only a very small area in South Manchuria, and while this rule has an influence over a very much larger area in restraining the disorderly elements, bandits and others, she can only exercise a moral influence over the provincial authorities. If they are well disposed, well and good, but at the moment they are showing themselves to be anything but well disposed, and inclined to flout the law.

This symptom, observable for months past, and probably a natural consequence of the disorders in the South, has given Japan not a little anxiety.

It shows itself in many ways; in the projection of railway schemes, inimical to the interests of the South Manchuria Railway, and in conflicts in the consular areas where the Japanese consular police is an institution not naturally welcome by the local Chinese authorities but are considered absolutely necessary for the safety of the consul and the Japanese community.

Chinese rule is as lax and negative in Manchuria as is the rule of the South Manchuria.

Chang has had a special reputation, and conditions in the three provinces have seemed to be altogether superior to conditions in other parts of the ill-governed

public. In the last few years, Chang himself has lost power; his treasury is depleted by unending warfare, and the provincial finances are in a bad way. His paper money is exchanged at a heavy discount. Japanese money is the only stable currency, and here we come to the root of the troubles in Manchuria. We need probe little further for the causes of present unrest. Only a few short years ago, Chang's government was being held up as a model for the rest of China to follow, but Chang himself was persuaded to meddle in affairs that did not concern him, and disregarding the advice of his best counsellors, he preferred war to peace, and may live to see his provinces taken from him.

October 2—Service men's meeting at the "Cheer O," 7.45 p.m.

October 4—Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15 p.m.

October 5—Extraordinary general meeting of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club, at the Club House, 6 p.m.

October 22—Meeting of the New Territories Agricultural Show Committee, at Sheung Shui, 2.30 p.m.

Meetings.

October 2—Theosophical Society

Lecture: Buddhism, by Mr. Wei Tat, B.A., in Lane Crawford's Restaurant, 6 p.m.

October 3—Public lecture at Helena May Institute, 5.30 p.m.

Lecturer: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonach.

Subject: Heavenly Spheres "Stars."

October 8—St. Peter's Club debate, 8.30 p.m.

October 8—Charity Bazaar of the Chinese Sisters of the Precious Blood, at Catholic Young Men's Club, 16 Caine Road.

October 31—H.K.V.D.C. Haloween dinner.

November 11-12—Garden Fair

organised by St. Peter's Young Men's Club.

Miscellaneous.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The body which calls itself the Ancient Order of Froth Blowers was sharply denounced at a meeting of the Manchester Board of Guardians. Only one member of the Board offered an apology for the Order.

Owing to the insecurity of conditions in China, thousands of Chinese have settled in Borneo. Round Kudat and Jesselton, this year, already a thousand settlers have come, most of whom have taken up land and are cultivating it.

During Chinese week at the musical exhibition at Frankfurt, about 150 Chinese students, men and women, gave renderings of Chinese music. Almost every country in the world was represented, including Java, Sumatra, and Japan.

The Chinese authorities have issued proclamations warning the public not to make contributions to Nationalist funds to unauthorised persons. It having come to their notice that a number of bad characters have been collecting money in the name of the Nationalist movement.

Following a rumour that a European had been killed by a shark, on Sunday the body of a man was found floating in the sea off Pulau Brani, with one leg missing. The body was in such a state of decomposition that it was impossible to tell the nationality, and a post mortem was also impossible.

The Shanghai "Zarya" has it that Russian refugees are arriving by every steamship for the north. Some of them are leaving Harbin and Vladivostok because of the impending cold weather, according to the journal, whilst others have left the service of Chang Chung-chang in Shantung, preferring poverty in Shanghai to unsuccessful military operations in the peninsula.

It is learned from Russians sources that the s.s. "Sishan" from Vladivostok, brought to Shanghai a large number of Russian women and girls, who are thought to have been Communist agents. For the time being, and to divert suspicion, it is stated that they will obtain employment as dancing partners in local cabarets and as waitresses in the "mushroom" Russian restaurants that have sprung up.

Three hundred and fifty American Legionaries have been received by the Pope.—Reuter.

A contemporary states that the Shanghai Chinese amalgamated Association of Street Unions filed a sealed petition with the Japanese Consulate-General, with the request to forward it to Tokyo, which was refused because it was sealed.

Kompo refugees who went to Shanghai last month when conditions were unsettled and threatening in Kompo, are returning to their homes by land and water, now that the situation there is more reassuring and direct communication has been established.

A splendid entertainment is promised to Service men to-night at the City Hall upon the appearance of the "I-Pans" Concert party together with the band of the Northamptonshire Regiment. The show starts at 6.30, and the party will put on their well-known and always very acceptable numbers. In addition to many new ones.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Mr. W. Schofield fixed Monday next for the hearing of the case in which a 12-year-old Chinese boy living in Wohipshek village is charged with the murder of a youth of 16 by stabbing him in the stomach with a penknife in the course of a fight while the couple were tending bullocks at the village.

The death occurred yesterday at his residence, 209 Wanchai Road, of Mr. Patrick Henry Murray who for many years was connected with the Asiatic Petroleum Company. Deceased, who was 61 years of age, leaves a son, Mr. P. R. Murray, who is at present in Shanghai, and five daughters to mourn his loss. The funeral passes the Monument at 5.30 p.m. to-day.

There was a large turn-out at the route march yesterday of the Scottish Company, the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, and the smart appearance and soldierly bearing of the Company attracted the attention of crowds of passers-by. The route was from the Polo Ground, Causeway Bay, to Takkoo Club where the Company were the guests of members to an informal tea and later to evening entertainment. Thanks to the ladies who assisted in serving tea and in other ways was expressed by Capt. K. S. Morrison.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The will of Mr. Ogden Armour, the packing magnate, totals a little over a million dollars (gold).

The "Aeneas" on arrival at Penang from Home had seven brides-elect on board, three of whom were to marry Malayan residents.

Dr. R. E. Brown, of Wuhu, is in Shanghai. Chaplain and Mrs. Frank H. Lash, of the Asiatic Fleet, U.S. Navy, have taken a residence at 115 Rue Pere Robert.

Mr. A. D. Hendry (Late Shanghai Police) Passenger from London to Singapore, died from heart failure about the s.s. "Kashmir" and was buried at Sea on Sept. 13.

The late Mr. Owen Manoh Williams (70), who was at one time principal buyer at the Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia head office in London, left estate valued at \$10,127.

Mr. Albert C. Hall, Shanghai manager for the East of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., is leaving in November to take over the management of the company's West End branch in London. Mr. G. D. Nicol will act as branch manager of the company in Hong Kong and China.

Mr. A. Hanpe, of Messrs. Meyerink & Co., has returned to Shanghai after some months' holiday in Germany. He travelled via Siberia, and the only complaint he has to make is that two compatriots of his bought some tobacco in Moscow, and insisted on smoking it. However, he survived even this example of Bolshevik retrogression.—N.C.D.N.

Capt. W. Hodgson, O.B.E., 2nd Lieutenant of Wellington's, has been appointed State Adjutant, Selangor, with effect from the 5th instant. Capt. G. de L. Landon, M.C., Royal Artillery, who since the departure in April of Capt. F. S. Laing, Royal Engineers, has been temporarily filling the appointment, will remain in Kuala Lumpur till the end of this month for the purpose of handing over to Capt. Hodgson.

Mr. Robert R. Shlaich, Kirk Street, Dunoon, of the Burgh Surveyor's office, has been awarded first prize by the Institute of Municipal and County Engineers in a competition open to all assistants in municipal offices and to all students of the institution throughout Scotland. This competition consisted of a 3,000-word thesis on the "Drainage of Roads with special reference to the conditions existing in county and burgh areas."

NEWS.

A big new housing scheme is being started at Sentul by the F.M.S. Railways. The new buildings, for the erection of which tenders are invited, include 50 clerks' quarters, 120 artisans' quarters, and 144 menial staff quarters.

At a meeting at the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese merchants decided to request the Nationalist Government to devise means whereby foreign cigarette manufacturers may be taxed on the same basis as Chinese, as, they say, it is unfair to levy 50 per cent. on Chinese-made cigarettes while the wares of foreigners are exempt.

The opening of an air mail service from Colombo to Tanjore and from Tanjore to Madras and from Madras to Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi is in contemplation. When the proposal becomes a reality postcards will be charged two annas and letters three annas. In all likelihood the big maidan near Bristol Institute, Tanjore, will be utilised for the construction of an aerodrome.

It was announced at Galway Health Board that a farmer's wife who eight months ago gave birth to twins, had again recently been admitted to Galway Hospital, where she had given birth to triplets, who lived only a few minutes. The mother, it was added, was doing well, and the eight-months-old twins were thriving. The case has aroused much interest in Irish medical circles. Application is to be made for the bounty both to the King and the Governor-General.

Held on police bail of \$2,000 which was afterwards reduced by Mr. R. E. Lindsell to \$25, a coolie foreman of the Kowloon Godown Company who had previously been remanded, was yesterday produced before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy charged with assaulting a coolie employed by the Company. It was stated that disobedience on the part of the subordinates led to a fight between the foreman and the coolie, in the course of which the foreman was alleged to have kicked the coolie. The Police fixed bail at \$2,000 because it was at first thought that the coolie had suffered ruptured spleen. The Magistrate having ascertained that the injured man's condition is now not considered serious, ordered the defendant to pay a fine of \$10.

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A WEEK'S PAPERS IN ONE.

For the first time in many months Chinese military activities have shifted from the Yangtze ports to the coastal city of Swatow, which has been captured by a body of "Reds." Situated in the Provincial of Kwangtung and nominally under the dominance of General Li Chai-sum, Swatow capitulated to the invaders without much of a fight. Three Cantonese forces are now making their way towards the city, and it is expected that the "Reds" will evacuate rather than force the relieving soldiery.

The situation on the Yangtze is not very definite. What is certain is that the breach between the Wu-Han and Nanking Nationalists is gradually widening and that there is little likelihood of a united government or military organisation to take up arms against the North. Full details are given in the "Overland."

During the week the Portuguese colony of Hong Kong has been en fete in honour of the visit of H.E. the Governor of Macao. His Excellency's activities are fully set forth in this issue of the "Overland." Of great local interest also has been the trial of the two Chinese charged with the murder of a European lady, Mrs. Mackay, at Chai Wan, a little while ago. Sporting and social activities are fully dealt with in this issue.

READY-TO-DAY.

Mail via Suez closes at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday.
Mail via Siberia closes at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday.

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MUSIC DRAMA FILMS.

MUSSOLINI WORRIED ABOUT LATEST DANCES.

Does the Charleston offend religious sentiment? Can the "Black Bottom" be allowed at popular country fêtes? These are the questions which the Ministry of the Interior, headed by Premier Mussolini, has just been called upon to answer.

About six months ago, an outcry was raised against modern dances and night-clubs, and an order was passed closing all the cabarets and night-life resorts of Italy.

Instructions were also given to the prefects of the various provinces by the Minister of the Interior, that a strict supervision was to be maintained on country fêtes, where on Sundays and Saints days, the villagers gathered together in the evening and danced.

The instructions were followed with too great rigour by the prefects, it is said, who not only banned the Charleston and Black Bottom, but even voted the fox trot, and sometimes the waltz.

The Ministry of the Interior, in reconsidering the matter as a consequence of numerous protests, has decided that dancing as dancing does not offend religious sentiment, and is a proper diversion for young people on holidays, but it sets its face against extravagances in dancing.

The government leaves it to the local authorities to decide what "extravagance" may mean, and the result would seem, to be that the fox trot is all right for sylvan revellers, but the Charleston and Black Bottom are taboo. — Unit. Press.

SHAKESPEARE PLAYS DISPUTED.

The centuries-old dispute as to whether Shakespeare or Francis Bacon wrote the Shakespearean plays is renewed again in the latest book of Lord Sydenham of Combe, famous as the governor of Australia and India, as the first secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee, as one of the governors of the War Office, and as a public commentator on the literature and history of the British people. "My Working Life" is the name of the new volume which has just been published by John Murray.

Lord Sydenham claims that Shakespeare wrote Shakespeare in "an intellectually demoralising myth which has been infinitely harmful to the nation." In part he writes: "Such totally different personages as Lord Palmerston and Penzance, John Bright, Bismarck, Emerson, Whittier and Mark Twain, without knowledge of the huge volume of Baconian research, arrived at the definite conclusion that plays embodying all the learning of the Elizabethan era and exhibiting an intimate acquaintance with law and with the life of the courts could never have been written by an educated rustic who became an actor of small parts, and who during his last years, while still in his prime, was engaged in petty trading, in the ruthless collection of small debts, and in trying to deprive the citizens of Stratford of their common lands.

"We write at this length because we know how much educational films are needed throughout the Empire, and how much some central organisation for supplying them is required."

BRITISH FILMS FOR EMPIRE DAY.

A member in Havana, Cuba, writes to "Overseas":—

"I would be very grateful for any information you could give me, as to the possible hiring of patriotic films for display on Empire Day and where to apply."

We passed her request on to the British Instructional Films, Ltd., of London, who specialise in patriotic and Empire films, and they replied as follows:—

"We are forwarding you a catalogue of our films, suitable for showing to school children on Empire Day.

"We must, however, point out that we do not quite see how your members in Havana propose to get the films. We imagine that these would be out of our hands for at least six weeks, and the hire for so long a period, together with the carriage, would come exceedingly expensive. We point this out because we are frequently getting requests for films of Empire interest from various parts of the Empire, but are unable to supply films because none of these requests are in any way co-ordinated. About six months ago we had an enquiry from the West Indies. Had they and Havana agreed to share a film, it might have been financially possible.

"We write at this length because we know how much educational films are needed throughout the Empire, and how much some central organisation for supplying them is required."

CINEMA IN SCHOOLS.

One subject at the Imperial Education Conference was considered by every one to be of immediate and outstanding importance—the use of the cinema in education and its influence generally on the life of the people. A report on this subject had been specially prepared for the Conference by the Imperial Studies Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute, and the matter was considered behind closed doors in order to ensure that there should be no restriction on the freedom of discussion. The preceding Conference in 1923 had already dealt with the matter, and its recommendations led to some action in many parts of the Empire; more drastic and effective action is now required, and the Conference unanimously passed a resolution that is worth quoting:

"That this Conference on the one hand earnestly hopes that the competent authorities will take every step to prevent the display of demoralising films, and on the other hand desires to emphasise the importance of the production and use of wholesome and suitable films which will convey an accurate impression of the life and condition of all parts of the Empire."

That this was almost the only resolution of the Conference is indicative of the importance of the subject and of the realisation of the cardinal fact that education is no mere matter of the schools, but is concerned with all the agencies that guide or influence the spiritual life.

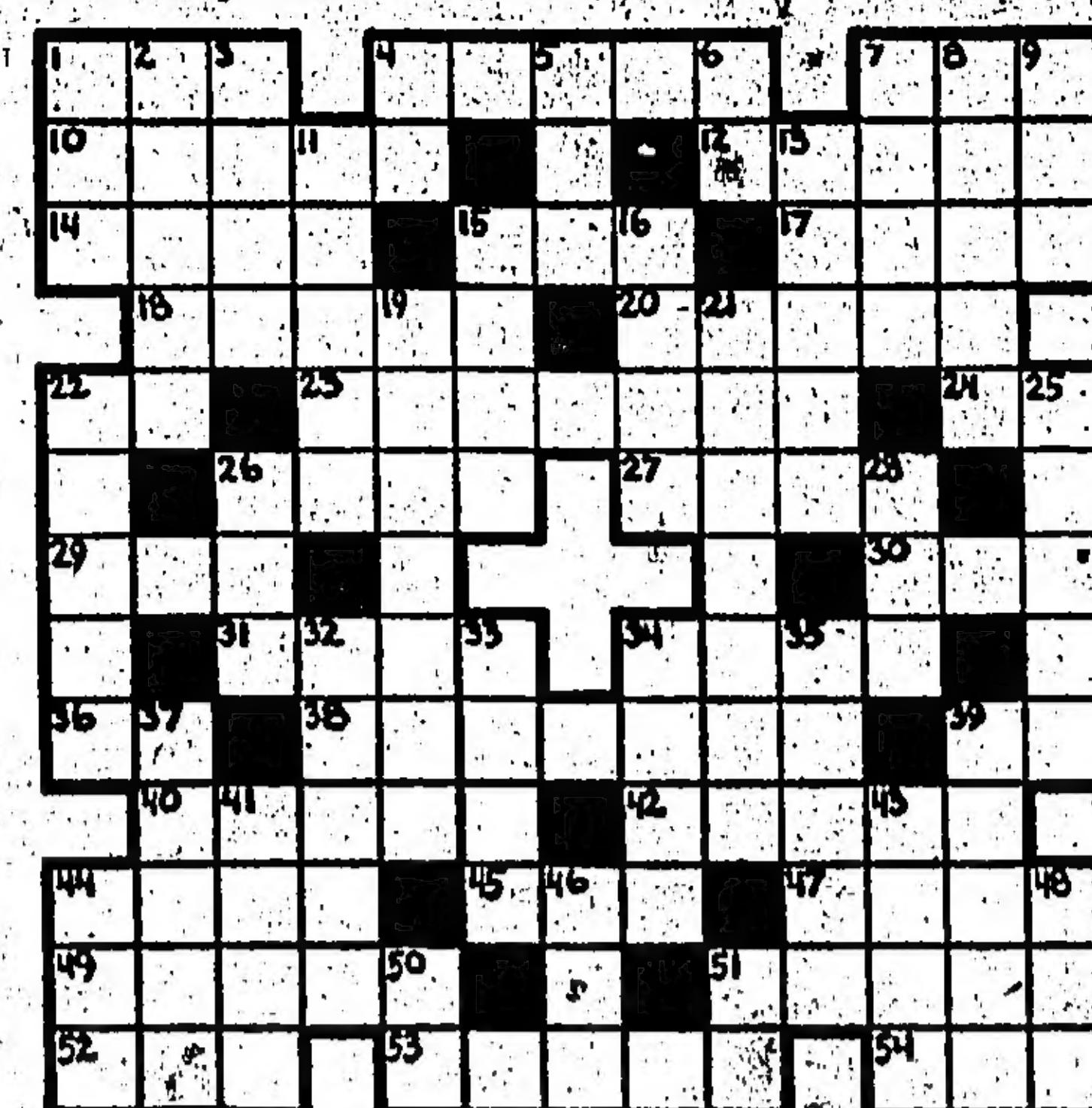
SINGING IN ITALY.

Miss Maude Neilson, the clever Scottish singer, whom we knew with the Carl Rosa, has been doing some very successful work in Italy lately. The Italian critics seem to be delighted with "Matilde," as they call her. Miss Neilson has been singing both in concerts and in opera, and is now about to begin an operatic tour, during which she will appear at Palermo, Naples, and Venice, among other important Italian cities.

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DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



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HORIZONTAL

1—Excavate
4—To mark with a hot iron
7—Yes
10—What is a ring-shaped coral island called?
12—To happen
14—Infant
15—A grassy field
17—What is a journey on foot?
18—A twining and climbing tropical plant
20—What is the first word of the Apostles' Creed in Latin?
22—Near
23—What river flows by Washington, D. C.
24—Negative
25—What was a sort of early Anglo-Saxon
27—Lame deer (pl.)
28—Also
30—Small rude dwelling
31—First dinner course
34—What famous winter resort and seaport is in S. E. France?
35—Steamship (abbr.)
36—To plunder

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

39—Battalion (abbr.)
40—What is the capital of Ecuador?
42—What is Germany's most famous river?
44—To twirl
45—A time-period
47—An opera-box rendered
49—Payment for service rendered
51—A province in N. E. India
52—To be indebted for
53—What are the skins of large animals called?
54—Half eins
55—Frequently
56—Who was the Greek goddess of the dawn?
57—Which of his nephews made Rider Haggard famous?
58—To hold an opinion
59—To be bound with toll
60—Not tame (slang)
61—Lines the root of a woman called?
62—Commenced
63—To impel
64—To perceive by smell
65—A number
66—Conjunction
67—German watering place
68—In England, twelve pence make one shill. (abbr.)
69—Behind time.

VERTICAL (Cont.)

16—The highest point
17—A judgment diamling a suit
21—What English knight and navigator spread his cloak in the muddy road for Queen Elizabeth to cross on?
22—Belies with the teeth
23—Frequently
26—Who was the Greek god of the dawn?
27—Which of his nephews made Rider Haggard famous?
28—To hold an opinion
29—To be bound with toll
30—Not tame (slang)
31—Lines the root of a woman called?
32—Commenced
33—To impel
34—To perceive by smell
35—A number
36—Conjunction
37—German watering place
38—In England, twelve pence make one shill. (abbr.)
39—Behind time.

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

HONGKONG HEIGHTS.

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:

Island.	Fest.
Victoria Peak	1528
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1784
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Hyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1805
Talkoo Sanatorium	1060
Mt. Davis	377
Sown Rd. (filterbeds)	297
Mainland.	
Taimoshan	3124
Kowloon Peak	1971

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.

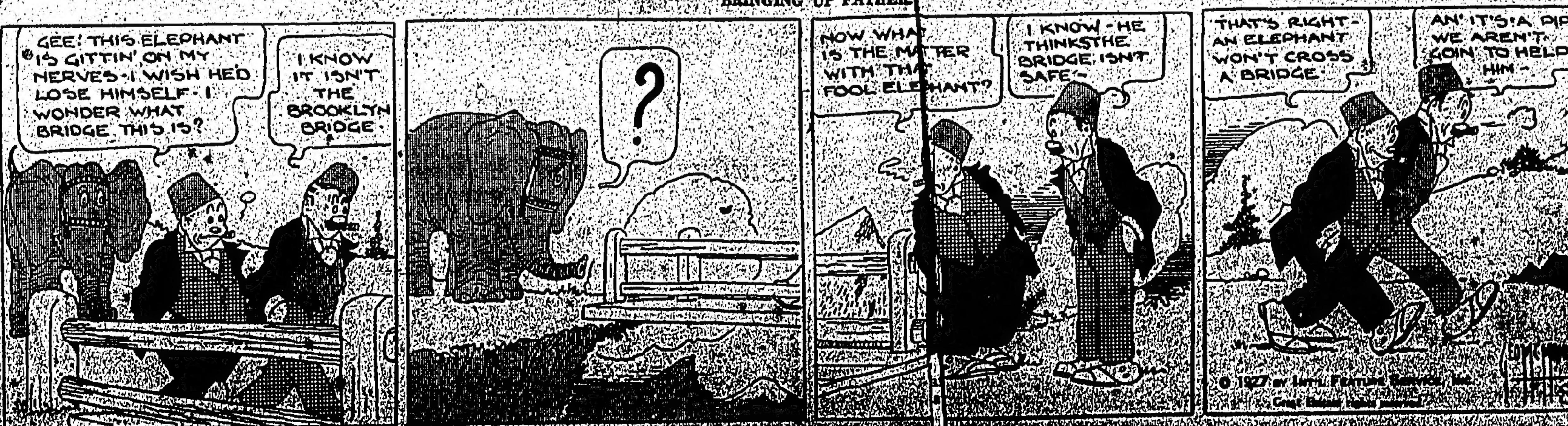
USHER PARCH SPOOR M MORAL
DO TO WAS AY OF RUM PRINTER NOR
ITEM ALIEN DPOSE SH OR TAW BE EN
D HUES C HALF K MINGLE DENIED
B STAY B WAVE D EGEL BAA LE G LAID LANCE ROAD
APT CONTEXT MUG TE HO GAS AH NE SAINT M SLANT
STERN POESY FINE INTERNATIONAL FRIENDS.

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JAPAN & MUKDEN.

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT NOT DEEP ROOTED.

Mr. Yoshizawa's representations have taken effect and General Yang Yu-ting, Chang Tao-lin's right hand man, has left for Mukden to deal with the anti-Japanese agitation. The Japanese residents of Mukden are naturally excited, but the Government at Tokyo seems inclined to exercise patience, encouraged by the thought that if the movement has been officially encouraged it can be easily damped down. There is little else for Tokyo to do unless and until it should become convinced that a serious attack on Japan's interests is under way.

The Starting Point.

The trouble began with strikes and violence in the Pechihlu Coal and Iron Company's works. Communist agitators were blamed but that is common form. The Mukden newspapers are now attacking Chang Tao-lin, and one of those mysterious societies which adopt high-sounding patriotic titles and appear out of the twinkle at opportune moments is placarding Mukden with denunciation of the Generalissimo. Chinese newspaper proprietors are not the stuff of which martyrs are made, and the fact that they have come out against Chang as well as against Japan rather suggests the useful art of camouflage. It is clear also that the demonstrators have never got quite out of hand. We cannot yet tell how serious the boycott of Japanese goods may be, but the violence has up till now been more exasperating than dangerous. School children have been stoned, shop windows have been broken, and a so-called flag outrage has been reported. The official version of the latter incident has not reached Tokyo, but the press reports show that it was not the national emblem of Japan that was insulted but a banner printed with some congratulatory words about the birth of the princess. Mukden police are endeavouring to check rowdiness and protect the Japanese. A demonstration which was to have been held on Sunday was prohibited by the authorities. In short, there is so far no reason for undue alarm and no sign that the Government or the public in Japan are getting "rattled." Baron Tanaka has left Tokyo for a political tour in the country, and the act is evidence that he finds the latest reports reassuring.

A Danger Spot.

Manchuria is sometimes called the danger spot of the Far East and the reasons for that description are plain enough. They first took shape more than thirty years ago when Russia thrust the Chinese Eastern Railway right through Manchuria to the sea. The Russo-Japanese War effectively checked Russian penetration, and Japan acquired as a result of the war, Russia's rights in South Man-

churia. The secret treaty between Russia in 1907 defined North Manchuria as the Russian sphere, South Manchuria as the Japanese. The Japan-Soviet agreement of 1921 terminated all Tsarist treaties, including that of 1907, and the Japanese subsidiary lines of the Manchuria Railway into the former Russian sphere in Kirin-Kaiyuan and the Taohetsuhar railroads, both of which are owned by the Chinese Government. In so doing Japan was in her rights under an agreement with China as well as under observations made at the Washington Conference. The Russians protested but their protest was徒. So long as the Nationalist party was dominated by Russia it was inevitable that Japan should give her countenance to the deniers which opposed Russia. The blocked Russian plans in Manchuria have been about their business and Japan has shown a good deal of sympathy with Nationalist aspirations, seeking for an explanation of Mukden outbursts, therefore the possibility cannot be left out of account that Chang Tao-lin may be demonstrating to Japan that his influence that matters in Manchuria where Japan's interests land not the South's.

"Positive" Policy.

The orthodox explanation of the disputes is that they are a

protest against the so-called positive policy of the present Tokyo Government. The positive policy, however, is a nebulous affair and seems to be something for home consumption during the impending elections rather than any new departure in China. The most tangible description that can be given is that the positive policy is an intention to press to a conclusion certain pending questions. The foremost of these is the Japanese protest against the construction of the Hailungchen-Kirin, and the Chaoyangfu-Silino River railroads, built for China with Japanese capital; and violating the treaty provision that China shall not build railways parallel to the South Manchuria line. Japan has also entered a strong protest against the surtax imposed on trade by the Mukden Government. Those appear to be the only important requests which Japan has made recently, and they are not new. It is reported from China that Japan is also pressing for the right, acquired by the 1915 treaty, to lease land in South Manchuria for her various enterprises there which are rapidly developing the wealth of Manchuria and which urgently require larger holdings. The establishment of consulates near the Korean border is also contemplated. The land lease question, however, has not yet been raised. Chang's strongest objections are probably directed against the veto on his new railways, parts of which are already built, but he can hardly have been ignorant of the 1915 treaty and if he was he must have been reminded of its existence before now.

Policy Unchanged.

On the whole, the substance of the positive policy does not seem sufficient to explain the anti-Japanese movement in Mukden, though the method was calculated to create alarm. The holding of elaborate conferences and the almost spontaneous generation of a crop of rumours were bound to make the Chinese fear that something dreadful was coming. In reality, Japanese policy seems to be much as it was. It is significant that the leader of the Opposition, addressing his party last Thursday, offered no objections to the Government's actions in Manchuria, though he vigorously attacked it for sending troops to Shantung. The Japanese press, which is in most things critical of the present Government and generally sympathetic with Nationalist China, has found nothing to oppose in the Manchuria policy except its method. The international relations of China, already complicated almost beyond rational explanation, are further complicated by their latest turn. No explanation can be offered with any great confidence that it may not be disproved by events, but the facts that are known, such as they are, suggest that the movement is not very deeply rooted, and that patience and caution will see it through.—Japan Advertiser.



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Every prudent mother will keep constantly at hand the means of rendering prompt aid to her children when need arises. Most of the troubles of infancy and childhood arise in the stomach and bowels, and in all such cases Baby's Own Tablets are mother's ever-ready and the little child's friend. Their action is thorough yet gentle. They quickly reduce fever, correct indigestion, cure colic, prevent or dispel constipation, check diarrhoea, allay the pain of teething, expel worms, quiet the nerves and promote sleep and repose. Guaranteed free from opium or narcotics, and absolutely safe and even for the youngest and most delicate infant in arms, Baby's Own Tablets are obtainable from your chemist or post office. Get the vial, from The Dr. Wams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangsia Rd, Shanghai.

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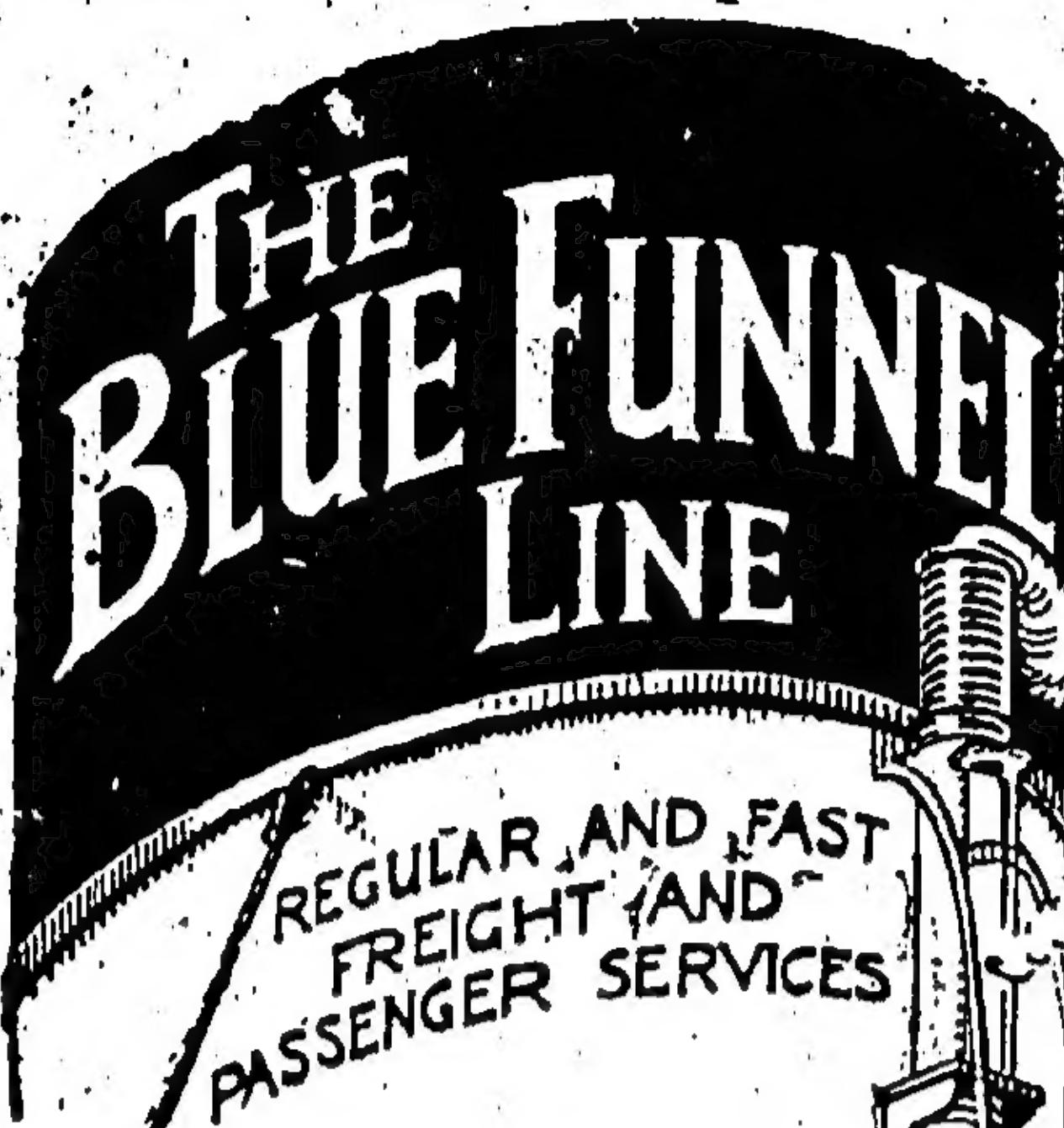
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"PHILOCTETES" 18th Oct. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
"AENEAS" 1st Nov. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
"CALchas" 15th Nov. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"Via Cambria".

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"LYCANTH" 20th Oct. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"TITAN" 20th Nov. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"PELEUS" 20th Dec. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"UCLOPS" 20th Jan. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

"CORE & YOKOHAMA" 15th Oct. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"TYNDAREUS" 15th Oct. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"PROTEUS" 3rd Nov. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"AENEAS" 1st Nov. Marseilles & London
"SARPEDON" 30th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London
"PATROULUS" 18th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The parcel post service to Russia in Asia via Japan is temporarily suspended.

Letters and postcards for Europe and the British Isles are forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

INWARD MAIIS.

From	FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30	Per
Shanghai	SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1	Hupeh.
Shanghai	SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2	Szechuen.
Straits		Suwa Maru.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai		Pres. Pierce.
Straits		Sui Sung.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 3		Emp. of Canada.
Manila		Arafrura.
Australia & Manila	TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4	
Straits	MONDAY, OCTOBER 10	Torilla.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai		Emp. of Russia.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

For	FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30	Per
Samshui & Wuchow	San Ning	4 p.m.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow, Pakhol & Haiphong		
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—du Marselles, 29th Oct. K.P.O.—Parcels 4.30 p.m. Registration (1st Oct.) 9 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. G.P.O.—Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (1st Oct.) 9.45 a.m.—Letters 10.30 a.m.	Hanof	5 p.m.
Manila		
Saturday, OCTOBER 1		
Japan	West Sequana	1.30 p.m.
Salon	Sumarang Maru	3.30 p.m.
Fort Bayard	Produce	4.30 p.m.
Swatow	Sun Kong	5 p.m.
Sunday, OCTOBER 2	Chak Sang	5 p.m.
Java via Batavia		
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	Cheribon Maru	8.30 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	Kaiyo Maru	9 a.m.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 3	Kweiyang	9 a.m.
Manila	Suwa Maru	10.30 a.m.
Amoy	Pres. Pierce	4.30 p.m.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4	Sulyang	5 p.m.

Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., "C. & S. America & Europe via San Francisco, 23rd Oct. & Europe via Siberia. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. G.P.O.—Parcels 3 p.m. Registration (1st Oct.) 9.15 a.m.—Letters 10.15 a.m. Pres. Madison	Hal Hong	Noon
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., "C. & S. America & Europe via Canada, U.S.A. via Europe via Vancouver, Oct. 3 Europe via Canada, 5 p.m. Registration 9.15 a.m. Pres. Madison	Kwai Bang	5 p.m.

Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., "C. & S. America & Europe via Canada, U.S.A. via Europe via Vancouver, Oct. 3 Europe via Canada, 5 p.m. Registration 9.15 a.m. Pres. Madison	Empress of Canada	
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SPANISH MYSTERY.

Sir Austen Chamberlain
And Dictator.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Question Of Tangier Likely To Be
Discussed.

Paris, Yesterday.
Mystery surrounds the conversation which Sir Austen Chamberlain to-day is having with the Spanish Dictator, Primo de Rivera.

"Le Journal" Madrid correspondent says that the greatest secrecy is being maintained as to the whereabouts of Primo de Rivera. The Spanish have ordered a censorship of newspapers which are not to publish anything concerning the affair there.

The correspondent understands that the main topic of discussion is the incorporation of Tangier in the Spanish zone of Morocco, a question which the Government of Spain is anxious to have settled before the Spanish sovereign goes to Morocco on October 4.—Reuter.

STORM VICTIMS.

MANY LIVES LOST IN
MISSOURI.

GALE AT 90 M.P.H.

St. Louis (Missouri), Yesterday.
Up to now it is known that 28 perished and hundreds were injured by the tornado. Houses were levelled to the ground and communications were paralysed.

A hurricane with a velocity of 90 miles an hour broke with bewildering suddenness. Roofs were torn off and walls collapsed. Thousands of trees were rooted up, blocking the streets. The air was full of flying debris and pedestrians were blown from their feet. — Reuter's American Service.

Later.
Over 40 are now believed to have been killed.—Reuter.

STOKER SMUGGLERS?

BIG ARMS SEIZURE AT ROTTERDAM.

Amsterdam, Yesterday.
The Rotterdam custom officers have seized a large quantity of arms, including 100 revolvers and 10,000 cartridges, aboard the Dutch steamer "Gemma" bound for the East Indies, presumably smuggled aboard by Chinese stokers on behalf of Communists. — Reuter's American Service.

TWO CAPITALS.

WASHINGTON AND MEXICO CITY LINKED.

Washington, Yesterday.
Pres. Coolidge, speaking in the half of the Pan-American building, and President Calles of Mexico, speaking in the National Palace at Mexico City, formally opened the first long-distance telephone line between the capitals of the two Republics this afternoon.—Reuter's American Service.

LESS OIL.

WORKERS TO GO IN TAMPICO DISTRICT.

Mexico City, Yesterday.
It is reported that oil companies working in the Tampico area will dismiss three-quarters of their workers in the next fortnight as a result of a decrease in oil production and bad business conditions. Thousands of men are involved.—Reuter's American Service.

WAR DEBTS.

THREE POWERS IN NEGOTIATION.

Paris, Yesterday.
In the Finance Committee of the Chamber, M. Poincaré stated that negotiations were proceeding with the United States and Great Britain in regard to the settlement of war debts.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI FOR

Severe "Pruning" To
Take Place.

NO EXTRA TAXATION.

Chancellor Asks For Next Year's
Estimated Expenses.

London, Yesterday.
Following his recent conversation with the Shanghai Defence Force, which will not involve any further increase, Mr. Winston Churchill is understood to have instructed the Treasury to obtain from the spending departments estimates for the next year's expenditure to enable severe pruning to be carried out.—Reuter.

MEXICAN REBELLION.

FIGHTS WITH FEDERATION TROOPS.

Mexico City, Yesterday.
The Presidential Bureau issued a bulletin stating that rebellious Catholic fanatics were killed and a Catholic Father Sedano was captured, summary court martialled and executed.

FENGTEI FORCES ATTACKED.

Peking, Today.
Shansi troops attacked Fengtien forces on September 3 in the vicinity of Tsalko, south-west of Kalgan. Fengtien troops cut the Peking-Suyuan railway and are taking up defensive positions. The winning Supermarine Napier S Five seaplane and the other machines are being brought home by a naval vessel. It is hoped it may be possible to exhibit the seaplane to the public, who have had no opportunity of inspecting it since it was shown only to a few privileged visitors at Calshot before going to Venice. — British Wireless Service.

Yang Yu-ting, Marshal Chang Tso-lin sent the reactionary Tuan Lung-Kiang from Peking to Mukden to take over the command of Manchuria and has ordered Chief of Staff, Yang Yu-ting, Peking immediately from Mukden. There is a possibility of friction between Chang and Yang, and this would have an interesting effect, no doubt, upon Northern affairs.

Delegate Arrested.
The Shansi delegate in Mukden has been arrested.—Reuter.

two combats with Federal troops at Jalisco State.

In the first fight at Los Miquites, where 88 rebels, headed by Sedano, in an entrenched bat which lasted for four hours, rebels were killed and two, including Sedano, were captured and executed. In the second engagement at Portezuelo, 250 rebels attacked Federal troops. The former then fled to the mountains, leaving 18 dead and many wounded.—Reuter's American Service.

LONDON TO OSLO.

NEW TELEPHONE LINE ESTABLISHED.

London, Yesterday.
The Postmaster General announced that next Saturday a telephone service will be inaugurated between this country and Norway. Communication will be restricted at the outset to calls between London and Oslo. Charges for a unit call of three minutes duration from London to Oslo will be 22/6d. from eight in the morning to nine in the evening and 13/6d. from nine in the evening to eight in the morning. Subscription calls at half day charges may be obtained during the night hours for minimum periods of one month.—British Wireless Service.

LEAGUE ECONOMICS.

FIFTEEN NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED.

Geneva, Yesterday.
For the purpose of giving effect to the recommendations of the late Economic Conference the League's economic organisation henceforward will be composed of 15 members representing various nationalities. Sir Sydney Charman, permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, will be chairman of the new committee.

Mr. Fessenden, the doyen of the American bar in Shanghai, is the senior partner in the law firm of Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder and has for the past few years been chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council. He was one of the founders of the American Club in Shanghai, a committee member of the Shanghai Club and is actively interested in all affairs of the American and foreign communities generally in Shanghai.

30, 1927.

AN AIR VICTOR.

Ft. Lieut. Webster's
Home Coming.

R.A.F. ESCORT.

Schneider Cup Winner To Be
Welcomed.

London, Yesterday.
It has now been arranged that Flight Lieut. Webster, who won the Schneider Cup, shall return home with Worsley and Kinhead and other members of the British team by air. The airmen will journey from Venice to Paris by train and then embark as passengers on an air liner for Croydon, where they will arrive on Saturday afternoon.

The air liner will be escorted from the coast by special Royal Air Force machines.

Air Minister Sir Samuel Hoare will probably be at Croydon to receive the airmen, but if he is unable to be present—he is in attendance on the King in Scotland just now—the Under-Secretary for Air, Sir Philip Sassoon, will represent him. Other members of the Cabinet and many other representatives of the aviation world will also be present.

A huge crowd is expected at Croydon. The airmen are at any rate assured of a great popular welcome. It is estimated that the aerodrome can accommodate something like 200,000 spectators. The winning Supermarine Napier S Five seaplane and the other machines are being brought home by a naval vessel. It is hoped it may be possible to exhibit the seaplane to the public, who have had no opportunity of inspecting it since it was shown only to a few privileged visitors at Calshot before going to Venice. — British Wireless Service.

Medals For Airmen.

Venice, Yesterday.

The Provincial Fascist Federation has presented a gold plaque to Webster, a silver plaque to Worsley, and gold medals to each of the other participants in the Schneider Cup Race, both British and Italian.—Reuter.

MR. S. FESSENDEN.

HIS SERVICES TO SHANGHAI.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Shanghai, Yesterday.
This evening two hundred Shanghai clubmen celebrated Mr. Sterling Fessenden's 52nd birthday.

After fulsome speeches by the American Consul-General (Mr. E. S. Cunningham), the French Consul-General (M. Naggard), the Chief Judge of the British Court (Mr. Justice Peter Graine) and the American Attorney (Sir Sydney Barton) (British Consul-General), presented Mr. Fessenden with a casket containing "view of Shanghai" autographed by all present.

Mr. Fessenden, responding, said he believed Shanghai's future depended on all nationalities working for the maintenance of peace and order. He sternly denounced all parties attempting to force the hands of the Powers by causing "incidents". He called on nationalities of all countries to use influence to prevent any split in the present administration while pointing out that some nationalities were justifiably demanding a greater voice in the administration of Shanghai.—Reuter.

Mr. Fessenden, the doyen of the American bar in Shanghai, is the senior partner in the law firm of Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder and has for the past few years been chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council. He was one of the founders of the American Club in Shanghai, a committee member of the Shanghai Club and is actively interested in all affairs of the American and foreign communities generally in Shanghai.

Printed and published for the concerned by George Williams, 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

INVITE INFORMATION FOR THE

1928 ISSUE

OF THE

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Chinese Interpreter at 2.30 & 7.15.

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